VIORIS

Violet=Orris

Spanish merchant vessels now in American ports to clear with their cargoes without molestation, and of vessels bound for this country prior to April 21 to complete their voyages, deliver their cargoes to American consignees and then clear again for home. Thirty days is the limit set for Spanish merchantmen now here to leave the waters of the United States. The terms of the proclamation seem to throw some doubt on the legality of the capture of the Buena Ventura, which cleared from an American port last week and was seized by the gunboat Nashville on Friday last. Spanish vessels trying to run the blockade established off Cuba are subject to capture, however, whether they clear from American ports or not.

WAR REVENUE BILL REPORTED.

The War Revenue bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives was reported to-day by Chairman Dingley, and will be taken up for consideration to-morrow. By unanimous agreement a final rote on it will be had on Friday at 4 o'clock. The passage of the bill through the House is a foregone conclusion. The seriousness of the opposition to the bond-issue sections reported to exist in the Senate has been somewhat exagperated. Mr. Teller, Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, and other leaders of the free-silver coinage coaition are outspoken in their hostility to any neasure which will increase the bonded indebtdness of the United States. They prefer to neet the expenses of the war by the issue of reenbacks or the colunge of the silver seignprage now in the Treasury.

It is doubtful, however, whether the freeoinage coalition can be held together in any fort to obstruct or defeat the Administraion's plans for raising the funds necessary to arry on the war. Six or seven Democratic ienators are counted on to join the Republians in supporting the bond-Issue sections of be House bill, and with their aid the seignprage and greenback riders can be defeated or idetracked. As a rule, the free-coinage exremists in the Senate have been the most radcal advocates of a war with Spain for the lberation of Cuba, and they can hardly put hemselves now in the indefensible attitude of docking legislation to raise the slnews of war nless their own financial crotchets are humored y the Administration in any schemes for obaining the necessary revenue.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY ANNOUNCED. W EXAMPLE SET TO PORTUGAL WHICH SHOULD

London, April 26 .- An extraordinary issue of The London Gazette" this morning contained he customary royal proclamation of neutralty, defining the attitude of British officials and British subjects during the war between Spain | the Mangrove they thought it the light of a and the United States. It is identical with the proclamation issued at the time of the Chino-

The instructions of the Foreign Office to the Admiralty and Colonial authorities, regulating he belligerents' use of British ports, is dated April 23, and gives the belligerents twenty-four lours to depart. This accounts for the departare of the United States squadron from Hong Kong and the orders given to the Spanish torsedo-boat Audaz to leave Queenstown.

Some of the newspapers here assert that the ule in regard to coal being contraband of war s new, but it is identical with Lord Granville's proclamation of 1870, at the time of the outreak of the Franco-Prussian War, and with he proclamation issued at the time of the befinning of hostilities between China and Japan. prohibiting supplies being furnished to belligerint ships, except provisions and coal sufficient o carry a vessel to the nearest port of her own country, no coal to be again supplied to the same ship without special permission within

hree months. The dismissal of the United States squadron from Hong Kong, and the apparent severity of he British Government in regard to the United States torpedo-boat Somers at Falmouth, The Associated Press hears, were incidents prearranged by American and British diplomacy, heir real object being to force the Portuguese Sovernment to order the Spanish fleet to leave the Cape Verd Islands and to prevent other sations at a critical moment from offering sim-

*Colonel John Hay, the United States Ampassador, to-day officially informed the Britsh Foreign Office that the United States had ieclared war against Spain.

THE SOMERS NOT IN THIS WAR. SHE WAS LAID UP AT FALMOUTH YESTERDAY

AND HER CREW WAS DISCHARGED Falmouth, England, April 26.-Acting-Ensign Hazeltine, commander of the United States torsedo-boat Somers, was informed this morning hat she must sail by Wednesday with only suf-Eclent coal to reach the nearest port of the

United States. Consequently, the Navy Desartment at Washington cabled him that the Somers must be permanently laid up and the erew paid off. This is now being done under he supervision of the local navat authorities. It is understood that if a prosecution is in stituted for attempt to enlist seamen illegally it will be directed against Acting-Ensign Hazeline. The crew of the Somers declare they intended to join the United States Navy. They were to get \$34 for the trip to the United States. One American and four Scandinavian seamen arrived here this morning from London to join

would be arrested if they left the building. London, April 26.-The United States authoriies here contend that there has been no violation of the Foreign Enlistment act in the case of the Foreign Emistalent act in the case of the Somers. Her crew, it is explained, was not enlisted. The sailors were merely hired to ake the Somers across the Atlantic, after which they were to be discharged. Acting-Ensign Hazeltine, her commander, hopes to be summoned to the United States for active duty.

the Somers. The customs authorities sent them

to the Sailors' Home, and warned them that they

FRENCH PROCLAMATION APPROVED.

Paris, April 26.-At the Cabinet Council here to-day M. Hanotaux, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, informed his colleagues of the neutrality instructions issued, and the Council approved a proclamation of neutrality which is about to be published by the French Govern-ment, and which is identical with the proclama-tion issued at the time of the Russo-Turkish

Spring

is the Time When You Ought to Feel Woll, But Do You?

Probably not, unless your blood is cleaned and made rich and nourishing by the use of a good spring medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine will expel all those impurities which manifest themselves in boils, pluples and similar cruptions. Hood's Sarsaparilla will make you well and vigorous.

Hood's Sarsaparilla nerica's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

THE PANAMA A CAPTIVE.

TO THE LITTLE MANGROVE.

SHE WAS ARMED AND MIGHT HAVE REPLIED SHOT FOR SHOT-HER PASSENGERS MOSTLY

Key West, April 26, 1:30 p. m .- The lighthouse

tender Mangrove, the baby of the Navy, puffed proudly into Key West Harbor this morning with the richest prize of the war thus far, a vessel four times her size, trailing in her wake The captive was the Panama, Captain Quevedo, big transatlantic liner, and an auxiliary cruiser of the Spanish Navy, which has been plying of late between New-York and Havana. She had on board twenty-nine passengers, including three women, one Frenchman and one Mexican, and a crew of seventy-two.

As the Panama carried two 12-pounders, she could easily have annihilated the Mangrove, and so when the latter came into port with her prize there was not a craft but saluted her with rousing cheers.

The Mangrave, under Lieutenant-Commander William H. Everett, who came down from the Hydrographic Office a few weeks ago to take command of her, was cruising along about twenty miles north of Havana, navigated by Ensign Palmer, last evening, when at 5:45 o'clock, she sighted the Panama. The only other vessel of the fleet in sight was the battleship Indiana, three miles to the rear. Lieutenant-Commander Evereit scented a prize and scudded toward the stranger.

THREE SHOTS AND A THREAT.

When the Panama came within range a shot from the Mangrove's 12-pounder was sent across her bows, but the Spanlard ignored the challenge and went on. Another shot followed without result, but the Mangrove was drawing nearer to the stranger, who calmly proceeded on her course, apparently without any inten-

When the third shot was fired the Mangrove was within a hundred yards of the Panama, and Lieutenant-Commander Everett shouted to the deck officer that if she did not surrender he would sink her. The Mangrove's officers admit that they expected the enemy's guns to open on them in response to the threat, but the Spaniard promptly came to. Ensign Dayton boarded the prize.

The Indiana had seen the capture, and meanwhile had drawn up to the Mangrove, giving her a lusty cheer. Lieutenant-Commander Everett reported to Captain Taylor, of the battle-ship, and the latter put a prize crew on board the captive, consisting of Cadet Falconer and fifteen marines. The Indiana and the Mangrove then proceeded to the flagship New-York, where a formal report was made, and Admiral Sampson ordered Lieutenant-Commander Everett to convoy the prize to Key West.

PASSENGERS PANIC-STRICKEN.

The Panama's passengers were mainly Spanish refugees fleeing from New-York and other places in the United States to Havana. Captain Quevedo was grief-stricken and greatly humilideclare that they knew nothing of the blockand that when they saw the searchlight of Spanish man-of-war. The first shot changed their joy to apprehension, the second and third created a panic. The women ran screaming for shelter from the enemy's guns, and the captain locked himself sullenly in his cabin.

The vessel and cargo undoubtedly make the richest trophy thus far taken. Under the regulations, the battleship Indiana will share in the prize money, as she was in sight when the capture was made. This makes five steamers thus far captured, in addition to a number of schooners and smaller craft. The entire fleet had been on the lookout for the Panama for several days, as she was due at Havana yester-

THE SHIP AND HER CARGO.

The Panama sailed from New-York last Wednesday, heavily laden with food supplies and merchandise, her manifest showing her eargo to consist of bacon, hams, lard, beans, etc. She was cleared for Havana, Progreso and Vera Cruz, by J. M. Ceballos & Co., the New-York agents of the Trasatlantica Company, of Barcelona, owners of the steamer. She was formerly the British steamer Branksome Hall She is of iron, and was built at Glasgow in 1875. The steamer registers 2,085 tons gross, and 1,347 tons net. She is 331.4 feet long, 34.2 feet broad and 24.9 feet deep.

PUT INTO JAMAICA FOR SAFETY. THE CAPTAIN OF THE TELESFORA AFRAID TO CONTINUE HIS VOYAGE.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 26.-The Spanish merchantman Telesfora, Captain Harminage, bound from Galveston to Liverpool with a cargo of cotton and grain, put in here to-day, fearing capture. Captain Harminage has cabled her whers, Larrinaga & Co., of Liverpool, asking instructions.

PACIFIC COAST DEFENCES. BATTERIES TO BE CONSOLIDATED AT BAN FRAN-

CISCO-SYSTEM OF COAST PATROL NEEDED

San Francisco, April 26.-The concentration of the heavy artillery batteries stationed near San Fran-cisco will begin immediately. General orders to that effect have been issued, and in pursuance thereof Battery E, at Fort Mason; Battery G, at Angel Island, and one of the two batteries at Alcatraz will move not later than to-morrow to Fort Point, to join the three batteries already at that place. The three remaining batteries of the 3d Artillery are at Fort Baker, San Diego and Alcatraz. At the latter point one battery will remain to act as a guard for the convict soldiers. The Army and Navy officers in this city have sent to Washington a message pointing out the necessity of the immediate establishment of a system of coast patrol, so that the presence of hostile vecsels in California waters may at once be cable to the Farallon Islands, thirty miles west of this city, has been urged upon the Government of-

ficials.

Lieutenant Cloman, of the 15th Infantry, now commandant of the cadets at the State University, has been refused permission to join the Army at the front in a dispatch which says that his services may be needed here. Two hundred and fifty students of Stanford University will offer their services to the National Government.

SHE SAW THE SHENANDOAH.

IT WAS ON APRIL 14, NEAR THE AZORE ISLANDS. Queenstown, April 26.-The British bark Carradale, Captain Smith, from Portland, Ore., on November 27 for Queenstown, on arriving here to-day reported that she spoke on April 14, in latitude 35 north, longitude 39 west, southwest of the Azore Islands, the American four-masted ship Shenandeah, Captain Murphy, which left San Francisco on January 5 for Liverpool, and which was reported to have been captured by the Spaniards.

THE PANAMA A CAPTIVE.

HANDSOME STEAMER FALLS A PREY PIANO ERT PRODUCT

> M W. KNABE & CO., 148 Fifth Avenue, near 20th St.

SPAIN'S "AUXILIARY CRUISERS." A STATEMENT ON THE SUBJECT BY MR

BALFOUR-CABLES MAY BE CUT. London, April 26 .- A. J. Balfour, the Govern-

ment leader, replying to-day in the House of Commons to questions on the subject, said he had reason to believe the Spanish Government intended to limit itself to the acquirement of auxiliary cruisers like those proposed to be em-

Respecting interference with cables, he pointt that Article XV of the Paris Convention United States were parties, provided that belligerents in time of war were free to act with regard to cables as if the convention did not exist. "I am not prepared," said Mr. Balfour, "to deny that belligerents on the ground of military exigencies would be justified in interfering with the cables between the territory of an opposing Power and another part of the

With reference to the alleged detention of the Channel mail steamer Ireland at Kingston, Ireland, he said that, so far as he knew, the vessel had not been sold either to America or Spain.

PROTECTION OF THIS HARBOR. ESTABLISHMENT OF FOUR LINES OF PATROL, THE PIRST TO BE OF WARSHIPS.

At the office of the Rodgers Naval Auxiliary Beard, in the Army Building, it was learned yes-terday that all the work of enforcing the orders navigation through the southern entrance of the harbor had been turned over to Lieutenant-Commander Field, who is assigned to command the Third Lighthouse District division of the mosquito fleet. As the vessels to be assigned to this group are not yet rendy, the work of pa-trolling the harbor will be done for the present by the lighthouse tenders, with the assistance ne of the Government vessels named in The One of these is the Atlantic, which at present is running between the Battery and Governor's Island, but which will be replaced in a day or two by the new ferryboat General Hancock, which has already been used for a number of trips. The lighthouse tenders are the John Rogers, under Captain Roland; the Gardenia, Cap-tain Matthews; the Dalsy, Captain Percy; the factus, Captain Stoddard; the Mistletoe, Captain Wadder, and the Rose, Captain Sherman. patrolled the harbor last evening from above terday afternoon that orders would be received from Washington to have the lights extinguished after dark at Sandy Hook, the Atlantic Highlands, Northe six buoys bearing electric lights which mark will be of warships and protected cruisers, from twenty to forty miles off shore. Next to that will be smaller vessels, like the coastwise craft recently t few miles outside Sandy Hook. Within the Hook carrying a few guns, and the fourth line will be

from entering, but one, the Norwood, came inside Sandy Hook and anchored. Her plot, William Perry, said she was ninety-three days out of Manila, when he boarded her from pilot-boat No. It was pretty rough outside, he said. would have brought her into a safe anchorage no matter how many torpedoes were around. He brought her up the harbor yesterday morning, and

Captain Rodgers returned to his duties at the head of the Auxillary Board yesterfair. He said he went to Washington to consult with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt in regard to the further work required of the Board. The work would be continued along the same lines as hereofore, and the statement that it was proposed to pick out vessels capable of heavier armament than any had yet received was incorrect.

The members of the Board were busy in their office nearly all day vesterday, the only outside work being a new inspection of the yacht Felicia, owned by E. W. Bliss, which has been selected for purchase. She is building at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, and will soon be completed. It is thought that she will make an effective lorged-boar destroyer. Secretary Parten said the Board had been especially busy all day, but he declined to state to what the activity related. The vessels of the Clyde and Mallory lines are still under consideration and some of them may be purchased. Lieutenant-Commander Kelley has not yet sufficiently recovered to resume his work with the Board.

CHRISTIAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

COMMISSION DID. diers and sailors during the present war

THE CRAMP SHIPYARD GUARDED. VISITORS WILL BE ADMITTED AT THE instructive. It will be found below.

LAUNCHING OF THE ALABAMA. Philadelphia, April 25. Henry W. Cramp, of the Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company, said

to-day that owing to the important naval work in progress at the yard, the launching of the battleprogress at the yard, the launching of the battle-ship Alabama will be subject to stringent restric-tions, and the public will be prevented from enter-ing the yard on that day.

Since the arrival of the St. Paul at the yard, the precautions have been doubled, and the river front of the works is patrolled constantly by an armed boat from the close of working hours in the evening until the yard opens in the morning.

DETROIT RESERVES TO GO TO NORFOLK. Detroit April 26.-The Detroit battalion of the Va., at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, in accordance with orders received from the Navy Department this afternoon. They will be examined there, and 150 of the best men physically will be picked out for service. The remainder will come back to Detroit. Michigan Naval Reserves will start for Norfolk

PHILADELPHIA'S BOATS ASKED FOR, Philadelphia, April 26.-Mr. Thompson, the Director of Public Works, to-day received a letter from Lieutenant-commander W. H. Reeder, who from Lieutenant-commander W. H. Reeder, who has charge of coast defence in the Third District, requesting the use of three city icehoats and three police turs in the coast-defence system of the Delaware River. The communication was referred to Mayor Warwick, who took steps at once to have the transfer made. The matter will have to be brought first before the City Council.

sugar.

SPANISH VESSELS TAKEN.

A LIST OF SHIPS CAPTURED BY THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON. The following table gives names and dates of Spanish vessels captured by the United

| lockading Cuba | in ports: | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| Name. | Class. Tor | nage. | Value. | Captor. | Lading |
| uena Ventura . | Steamer | 1,669 | \$150,000 | Nashville | Lumber |
| edro | Steamer | 2.872 | 150,000 | New-York | Rice, bee |
| athilde | | - | 15,000 | Forter | Rum and |
| iguel Jover | | 3.591 | 400,000 | Helena | Cotton at |
| atalina | | 4.796 | 400,000 | Detroit | Staves. |
| aturnina | | 2.808 | 425,000. | Winona | Lumber. |
| ofia | | 234 | 12,000 | Porter | |
| anelita | | | 7.000 | Wilmington | |
| | Steamer | 2.085 | | Mangrove | |
| aquete | | 2,000 | -,, | | |
| reneo | | | | Newport | |
| treneo | Schooner | Lance and | | A TE W DUL L | |

WAR TAX BILL IN THE HOUSE

THE FINAL VOTE TO BE TAKEN ON

NO DOUBT THAT IT WILL BE PASSED-DEMO-CRATIC AMENDMENTS REJECTED IN THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, April 26,-The War Revenue bill, which was reported to the House of Representatives from the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, will be passed on Friday. To-day's session of the committee was a lively and interesting one, and was marked by some exhibitions of "statesmanship" which were as peculiar as they were interesting. Mr. Bailey, of Texas, set the ball in motion by proposing an amendment providing for an internal tax on all deposits in banks of every description, including savings banks, co-operative associations, such as building and lean associations, and so on. Mr. Bailey advocated this proposition in a speech, but finally modified it so as to make the tax 1 per cent a year. Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, moved to exempt from taxation deposits in savings banks, and gave cogent reasons why the exception should be made. By this time all the Democratic members of the committee except Mr. Bailey had taken the alarm, and several of them quickly suggested to him that he withdraw the amendment. He at first re-INCOME TAX VOTED DOWN.

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, then moved to strike out Sections 27 and 28 (which respectively provide for a popular loan on 10-20 % per cent bonds, and for the issue of one year's certificates of indebtedness by the Secretary of the Treasury), and to insert in lieu thereof the income tax provisions of the Wilson-Gorman act with certain modifications. One of these proposed to exempt incomes from State, county and municipal bonds; a second provided that the tax should be fixed at 3 per cent per annum on all incomes in excess of \$2,000.

Mr. McMillin's proposed amendment provoked a brisk discussion, Chairman Dingley pointing out among other things that it would deprive raise money to pay, feed and clothe its soldiers, buy arms and ammunition for its Army and Navy, and meet the numerous other expenditures required by war operations, and substitute a tax which had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, and which, even if it could be collected, would not yield any considerable amount of revenue for many months to come, whereas ready money would be needed to pay war bills called on the McMillin amendment, and it was rejected by a strict party vote. The affirmative votes were east by Messts, Balley, McMillin, Wheeler, Robertson, Swanson and McClellan, Democrats, and the negative votes by Messrs. Dingley, Payne, Dalzell, Hopkins, Grosvener, Russell, Dolliver, Steele, Johnson (N. D.), Evans and Tawney, Republicans.

The next Democratic amendment was offered by Mr. Robertson, of Louislana, who moved to strike out Section 27 and insert in lieu thereof Treasury to issue silver certificates to an age on the uncoined silver bullion in the Treasto be coined into standard silver dollars as rapidly as practicable. This amendment was re-

stiver builton in the Treasury, and greenbacks 000,000. This scheme to create about \$58,000,000 of flat money was more than one of the Demlan, of New-York, could stand and he voted with the Republicans against it. He, however, voted with his party colleagues of the com-

The last Democratic amendment offered was 40 by Ms McMillin, who proposed the income tax provision as an additional section. This also was defeated by a party vote.

REPORTED BY A PARTY VOTE.

On the motion to report the bill to the House with a favorable recommendation, all the Republican members voted in the affirmative and all the Democrats in the negative except General Wheeler, of Alabama, who asked to be AN ORGANIZATION TO WORK AS THE CHRISTIAN recorded as "present." The amendments proposed and supported by the minority members of the committee to-day disclosed the line of opposition to the measure in the House and also city yesterday for the formation of the National Christian Relief Association, it will be organized probably in the Senate. Sections 27 and 28 on the lines of the Christian Commission of 1861 will have to bear the brunt of the attack, and for the purpose of aiding sick and wounded solwill have to bear the brunt of the attack, and with the first ones considered when the bill is opened Spain, and to relieve the families of combatants if to amendment in Committee of the Whole.

Spain, and to relieve the families of combatants if the transfer of the whole. To morrow and Thursday, with an evening A committee was appointed to nominate a committee representing the various churches of the little representing the various churches of the whole. To morrow and Thursday, with an evening session each day, will be devoted to general debate on the bill, and on Friday it will be open to amendment and debate under the five-minute rule until 4 o'clock p. m., when a vote will be taken on the bill and pending amendment and thursday, with an evening session each day, will be devoted to general debate on the bill, and on Friday it will be open to amendment and debate under the five-minute rule until 4 o'clock p. m., when a vote will be taken on the bill and pending amendment and the various churches of the whole. the bill was presented by Chairman Dingley and it is exceedingly interesting as well as

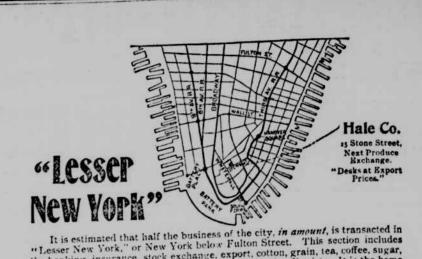
> CHAIRMAN DINGLEY'S REPORT. ARGUMENTS FOR THE PASSAGE OF THE WAR REVENUE BILL

> Washington, April 26.-Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee to-day submitted to the House with the War Revenue bill the follow ing report:

The precipitation on the United States of a war with Spain has rendered it necessary to immediate-ty provide ways and means to meet war expendi-tures on the scale demanded by modern naval and military operations. Such an unwelcome demand ly provide ways and means to meet war expenditures on the scale demanded by modern naval and military operations. Such an unwelcome demand on our resources comes at a time when, under the workings of the tariff act of July 24, 1857, we had begun to overcome in large measure the injurious effects of anticipatory importations, and had already received in the months of February and March revenue more than \$3,000,000 in excess of ordinary peace expenditures for these months (4,000,000 of the expenditures appearing in the March statement having been made on the account of preparation for National defence under authority of the joint resolution of March 9, and that, too, with a large failing off of customs revenue the last ten days of March in consequence of the disturbance of trade arising from threatened war.

There is no doubt that if peace conditions had continued the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury that the revenue for the next fiscal year would reach \$250,000,000 exclusive of postal receipts—\$3,000,000 in excess of the revenue for the fiscal year 1886 and more than that sum in excess of what the revenues for the next fiscal year lift is had not been for anticipatory importations in the last four months of the latter year to avoid the increased duties of the next first, would have been more than realized, and these receipts would have been more than realized, and these receipts would have fully met the expenditures for the next fiscal year if it had not been for the increase caused by the difficulties with Spain, inasmuch as the expenditures for the fiscal year 1996, exclusive of postal expenditures paid by postal revenue, were





the banking, insurance, stock exchange, export, cotton, grain, tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, drug, chemical, metal, machinery and jewelry districts. It is the honor of the lawyers. It contains most of the office buildings, and the Sub-Treasury and Custom House. Convenient to all is the Hale Company, 15 Stone Street, where they sell desks at export prices.

only \$352,000,000, and for the fiscal year 1897 only only \$32,00,00, and for the fiscal year less only \$35,00,00.

These difficulties, even before war conditions arose, had so sirred the public mind as to demand largely increased appropriations for enlarging the Navy and for National defences. The destruction of the United States battle-ship Maine in the harbor of Havana by February 15 last so intensified the situation that Congress a few weeks thereafter realized the necessity of taking prompt measures to prepare for any exigency, and by joint resolution appropriated \$50,00,00 for National defence. Upon the authority of this joint resolution about \$50,00,00 of this appropriation has already been practically used, although payments have as yet been made for only a part of this sum, and liabilities for the remainder of the appropriation will have been incurred within two weeks.

NO TIME TO BE LOST.

NO TIME TO BE LOST.

An examination of the condition of the Treasury will make it apparent that no time should be lost in providing ample ways and means for carrying to a ccessful conclusion the war in which we are now

successful conclusion the war in which we are now eugared.

The apparent cash balance in the Treasury when the joint resolution appropriating \$50,00,000 for National defence was passed was about \$22,000,000, including \$100,000,000 gold redemption fund, or \$122,000,000, including \$100,000,000 gold redemption fund, or \$122,000,000, including \$100,000,000 gold redemption fund, or \$122,000,000, including \$100,000,000 gold redemption fund, or \$122,000,000 gold redemption fund, or \$122,000,000 gold redemption fund in \$120,000,000 gold redemption fund for the payment of the bank redemption fund held for the payment of the notes of National beaks failed, in figurication or reducing circulation. Deducing these amounts, the actual available cash in the Treasury at that time belonging to the Government, exclusive of the greenback redemption fund, was only \$50,000,000 gold reducing the following that the fermaned only \$25,000,000 is required to properly carry on the operations of the Government, there remained only \$25,000,000 gold gold for the spenditure under the \$50,000,000 appropriation—all of which will have been expended within a few weeks—to use \$25,000,000 of the bank redemption fund, a part of which must be replaced before the cose of the present calendar year.

Insumuch as the difficulties with Spath have plunged the country late a war, whose magnitude and length camen now be intelligently forecasted. It is necessary that measures should be immediately taken to provide ways and means to carry

NOT AN UNTRIED TAX SYSTEM.

The report then enumerates the different articles the amount of revenue to be derived, and con-

nave been necessary to impose it war had been avoided. While all of the additional taxes are war taxes which would be naturally repealed or modified when the necessities of war and the payment of war expenses have ceased, yet it is impossible now to pase a limit on them, not only for the reason that no one can intelligently forecast the length of the war, but also for the reason that war always brings a train of extraordinary expenditures which do not terminate with the close of actual bostilities. It is evident that it will be necessary in order to maintain the public reell; not only to make the additional revenue provided by the accompanying bill, but also to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow on the credit of the Government from time to time, as the public necessities will require.

We have given, therefore, authority to issue and sell not exceeding \$60,00.00 of ten-twenty 5 per cent

A PALSE REPORT ARISES FROM THE DETENTION OF THE STEAMER BRELAND.

NOT ROUGHT BY THE UNITED STATES.

Kingstown, Ireland, April 26.-The former mail steamer Ireland, which has been plying between this port and Holyhend, Liverpool, and which is supposed to have been purchased by the United States, was in readiness to sall to-day when the coastguard boarded her and informed her commander that she could not sail, owing to the neutrality measures of the Government.

London, April 26.-Lieutenant Sims, the United States Naval Attaché at Paris, who relieved Lieutenant Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché here, owing to the latter's illness, says the mail boat Ireland has not been purchased by the United guard at Kingstown must be due to local charges.

Licutenant Colwell is expected to resume his
duties this week, when Licutenant Sims will return to Paris. States, and, therefore, her detention by the coast-

A PATRIOTIC WAVE IN INDIANAPOLIS. MEMBERS OF THE INDIANA NATIONAL GUARD Indianapolis, April 25.-Troops marched through

members of the Indiana National Guard, respondwith the President's call. When the Governor's call was announced flags were flung from buildings, citizens fastened "Old Glory" buttons on their coats, and a wave of patriotism swept over

were Company K, of Frankfort, Captain Benjamin Allen, 660 men. They left Frankfort at daybrenk this morning, and at 7 o'dlock arrived at the State Fair Grounds and went into camp. Intense en-thusiasm was shown at every station where the troops passed.

CAN KEEP THEIR PLACES IF THEY ENLIST. Cincinnati, April 25.-W. W. Pcabody, vice-prest-Ohio Southwestern Railway, has issued the fol-lowing notice to all the employes of the system: Pending the difficulty between Sp ain and this country, all employes who cullst for war will be restored to their positions when mustered out.

RED CROSS SANITARY LEAGUE FORMED.



You are not always saving money by buying cheap clothes. A few drops of rain knock them out. Our clothing is thoroughly tailored and protected by our guarantee of one year to wear satisfac-

This week we have a special line of imported suitings, cheviots, serges, blue, black, grav, tan, and plaid worsteds. Suit to order, \$16.00. Trousers, \$4.00. These are exceptional value.

Samples, Fashion Review, free on application

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SPECIAL SALE.

For the balance of the week we will offer at UNE-HALF URIGINAL PRICE

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New York, April 27th, 1808.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the "Oppenheimer Cure" will be held at the office of the Company, 151 West 45th St., New York City, on Monday, May 9th, at 12 M. D. R. OFFLEY. Secretary.

presidents, the Rev. Father Wyman, Rabbi Voor-sanger, the Rev. Dr. Foule; secretary, Dr. G. F. Hanson, treasurer, William Alvord. The League expects to do good service in the war.

TO CARE FOR PENNSYLVANIA'S TROOPS. A STATE SANITARY COMMISSION ORGANIZED AT

Harrisburg, April 28.—A conference of leading cit-izens of Pennsylvania was held to-day in the Executive Chamber, and a State Santtary Commiswho goes to the front from Pennsylvania. Gov-ernor Hastings, ex-Governor Pattison and others San Francisco, April 26.—The Red Cross League and Sanitary Company of California has been organized, with the following officers:

President, Mrs. William B. Harrington; vice-